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THE FEVER IN CHECK

No New Cases Reported From Hampton Home Today.

DOUBTS ABOUT THE PHOEBUS CASE

People of Norfolk Fast Recovering From Their Scare.

PREVENTIVE MEANS TRIED

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., August 3.—Gov. Woodfin gave out the following official statement this morning: "No new cases have been reported from the Hampton home. No deaths since Tuesday night."

The suspected case in Phoebus reported last night was confirmed as a genuine case of yellow fever today.

A Norfolk's Fears Allayed.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NORFOLK, Va., August 3.—The fear, believed by many to be baseless, that the yellow fever would spread from the Soldiers' Home in Hampton and invade Norfolk, has been allayed by the fact that a number of cases had been discovered at Phoebus, has contributed materially to allay the alarm here—an alarm which the cool-headed from the first believed wholly unjustified.

Notwithstanding wild rumors to the contrary, no cases of yellow fever have been discovered outside of the Soldiers' Home, with the single exception of that Phoebus barber, Spriggins, whose case was reported yesterday.

Doubt About Case at Phoebus.

A business man of Phoebus this morning telegraphed the correspondent expressing doubts as to whether even this case is genuine.

The fact that the first cases of fever developed at the home on July 21 and that twelve days have passed without any cases having developed outside of the home and its immediate vicinity, since Phoebus and the home are contiguous, leads the best physicians hereabouts to express their belief that the danger line is passed.

The belief is general here this morning that the yellow fever scare will be over within a week unless present indications fail. Dr. Field of the marine hospital service here, who has been in charge of the fever cases, says that the most remote possibility of the fever ever crossing the broad water between Norfolk and the peninsula. Preparations are being made at Fort Monroe in accordance with previous arrangements to remove the troops to Battery Point, Del. The movement will begin this afternoon.

NO NEW CASES TODAY.

Favorable Outlook for the Prompt

The old soldier, Wm. Thomas, who is believed to have brought the fever to this city, was reported to have been in an essential condition for coming to the city this morning, and it is likely that the disease that broke out at the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton will be held within the limits in which it was developed, and suppressed with few, if any, new cases than have been developed up to today.

An interesting development in the work of Dr. Wyman today was the location of the old soldier, Wm. Thomas, who is believed to have brought the fever to this city, was reported to have been in an essential condition for coming to the city this morning, and it is likely that the disease that broke out at the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton will be held within the limits in which it was developed, and suppressed with few, if any, new cases than have been developed up to today.

Volunteer Service.

Gen. Franklin, president of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Homes, today notified Dr. Wyman that Assistant Inspector General A. J. Smith of Hartford, Conn., has volunteered his services for duty in connection with the marine hospital work. Col. Smith was in this city today where he will attend to the matter of supplies for the home at Hampton.

Dr. Wyman, who is now in New Bedford, Mass., has asked the surgeon general of the marine hospital service whether a vessel from Norfolk bringing coal to that town should be required to go into quarantine. He has been told that quarantine was not necessary for the boat.

The revenue cutter Windom will at once proceed from Baltimore to Norfolk for the purpose of carrying out the quarantine of the home at Hampton from Norfolk.

Talk With Dr. Wyman.

Speaking to a Star reporter today of the possibility of suppressing the yellow fever infection before the advent of frost, Dr. Wyman said that usually the period of the disease is three weeks for patients that re-

No. 14,486.

MRS. PEROT IN COURT

Examined in London on Charge of Abducting Her Daughter.

AGAIN REMAINED UNDER BAIL.

Child in Question Refuses to Greet Her Grandfather.

LATER MUCH AFFECTED.

LONDON, August 3.—Mrs. Wm. Y. Perot of Baltimore, Md., who was arrested at Liverpool on an extradition warrant July 27, after reaching that port from Canada, charged with the abduction of her daughter Gladys, and who was brought here and remanded, the same day, on £100 bail, with two sureties, appeared for examination this morning in the Bow street police court. She was again remanded on the same bail and with the same sureties, Sir G. Ewen-Smith and Mr. N. Blood.

Mrs. Perot looked remarkably well and entered the court holding Gladys by the hand, accompanied by her brother, Mr. T. Pierce, and Lady Colin Campbell.

Mr. N. Blood, a brother of Lady Colin Campbell, who accompanied Mrs. Perot to this court, and who reached the court a few minutes later, was warmly greeted, an all-round handshaking following his arrival. Sir Ewen-Smith was the next interested person to arrive. He conversed at length with Lady Colin Campbell.

There was some excitement in the court room when Mrs. W. H. Perot, the father-in-law of Mrs. Perot, entered, accompanied by Mr. Hodson of the United States embassy. Mr. Hodson pointed to where the opposing party was seated, and said:

"There they are. Those are Blood's brothers and sisters."

Mr. Perot, who had been standing by the door, advanced to greet his granddaughter, but she hid her face in her hands, muttering:

"I don't wish to speak to you."

Thereupon, Mr. Perot handed Gladys an envelope. The child took it, but did not answer Mr. Perot.

Mr. Crane, representing the United States embassy, said that extradition papers handed this morning to officials of the British foreign office and were now on their way to the home office. Some days must elapse before the papers can be placed in the hands of the British foreign office.

Counsel for Mrs. Perot acquiesced to this. Mr. Perot's feelings hurt.

Mr. Perot, sr., stood by the dock, regarding the prisoner in a withering manner and evidently much hurt by the reception accorded him by Gladys.

Eventually the party hurried out of court, evidently relieved by the expedition of the proceedings.

A representative of the Associated Press approached Mr. Perot, who arrived at Liverpool from New York on board the White Star liner steamer Majestic, but beyond a few broken sentences, such as "I cannot understand it," "it is arranged," "I will do nothing," he would not speak of the case.

TRYING TO GET MONEY.

HAVANA, August 3.—A Cuban general in a letter published in the Independencia today says some commanders of the Cuban army have taken advantage of the \$300,000 gratuity to get money from the soldiers for granting them the certificates necessary to enable them to collect their pay.

He gives three cases of men who were charged money by the Cuban army. In one case a man could not get his certificate, owing to the lack of money to hand the Cuban army.

"Every day sees that the Americans are more and more right. Many years must pass before the Cubans learn how to handle money without letting it stick to their fingers."

The general then asks, in view of the fact that the Cubans would have happened to the United States, if the Cubans had the distribution of the gratuity to Cuban commanders.

Senor Casanova, the owner and director of the newspaper Guacaimayo, has been arrested under the decree recently issued by the department of Havana. Senor Casanova has repudiated his responsibility in connection with any objectionable articles published in the paper, seeking to throw the blame for the paper's conduct on the "paid editor," so-called because he takes the responsibility for whatever appears in the paper. Senor Casanova is in custody.

HE IS NOW LORD PAUNCEFOTE.

New Title of British Ambassador to This Country.

LONDON, August 3.—The British ambassador to the United States assumes the title of Lord Pauncefote, as a result of his elevation to the peerage. He is still considering what territorial style he will take.

The ambassador will return to The Hague shortly to complete some peace conference details there, and will start for Washington in October. He will finally retire from diplomatic service in March or April next.

Lord Pauncefote expects to resume the Alaska negotiations, which have been "suspended" during the hot weather, on his arrival in Washington.

MACHINISTS' RETURN TO WORK.

Amicable Settlement Expected of Trouble on the Grand Trunk.

PORT HURON, Mich., August 3.—The striking machinists at the Grand Trunk locomotive shops returned to work today. The men took Mechanical Superintendent Mulheide's statement that he will invest in their demands. If he does, the company has the sole right to employ whomever it sees fit and that the union is permanent. The men are looking for any trouble that can be avoided.

Arrested on a Serious Charge.

OWEGO, N. Y., August 3.—Mrs. Jerome Smith, aged sixty years, and her fourteen-year-old grandson, Earl Smith, were arrested last night at their home about ten miles east of here. They are charged with putting Paris green in the well of their neighbor, Philo Barden.

President Roca Goes Visiting.

BUENOS AIRES, August 3.—President Roca, accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of war, the minister of marine, thirty senators and deputies, and a number of journalists, embarked yesterday on board the armored cruiser San Martin for Brazil.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1899—TWELVE PAGES.

THE WAR IN MEXICO

Troops Being Hurried to Scene of Yaqui Uprising.

INDIAN LEADERS ISSUE AN APPEAL.

Members of the Tribe Working in the States Respond.

MILITARY NOT EXCITED.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.—A special to the Globe Democrat from Nogales, Ariz., says: The Gattling guns and a detachment of artillery soldiers from the City of Mexico, via Fort Mohave, have been hurried southward on route to the scene of the Yaqui war. Troops are being marched across the mountains from points in the state of Chihuahua and Durango to join the forces now in the field, and other reinforcements are rushing from all quarters.

It is reported that emissaries have been sent by the Yaqui leaders to ranches and mines all over the state of Sonora, where men of the tribe are at work, calling them down or along their compatriots already in the field, and many Yaquis who were employed in the big mining camps and on haciendas as laborers have disappeared. Even in this vicinity, 300 miles distant from the scene of hostilities, the Yaquis employed in various kinds of work are in a state of disquiet, quitting their employment and going south to join the Yaqui forces.

They usually travel by night, and small squads are reported passing through the desert, along the road nearby, all going in a southerly direction.

Some fears are expressed of a descent upon the town similar to that of August, 1896, when an attacking party took possession of the Mexican custom house in the early hours of the morning and were dislodged only after a severe battle, in which they left nine men dead on the field and carried away some twenty wounded. In the night, Company G of the Arizona militia participated, and it is from motives of revenge that the Yaquis now on the war path have killed the Americans whose deaths have been reported. In the former war they have always respected Americans, never molesting them.

The situation is here considered so grave that the United States government has communicated to Governor Murphy, who has been asked to send a troop of cavalry from Fort Huachuca for protection of the town.

No Excitement in Military Circles.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 3.—The Yaqui revolt is causing no excitement in military circles. High officials say it will be put down vigorously, and claim that there is no occasion for sensational reports concerning the campaign, which is confidently expected to be a short one.

SENIOR CORREA'S PROMOTION.

He Has Been Made Nicaraguan Minister to This Country.

In his message to the Nicaraguan congress, yesterday, President Zevallos referred to a treaty made with the United States, of date April 20 last. It is learned upon inquiry at the State Department here that this was merely an agreement entered into between President Zevallos and the Nicaraguan government, by which the \$3,000 in duties collected from the American merchants in Bluefields against their protest by Gen. Torres was placed in the hands of the British consul at Bluefields pending an agreement as to its disposition. Up to this moment the two governments are still in negotiation on this subject.

Senor Correa, minister from Nicaragua, has returned to Washington after a two-month tour of the United States, where he conferred with President Zevallos concerning the Bluefields affair, and also the Nicaraguan canal question. The arrangement was made that Senor Correa would make a large part to Mr. Correa's efforts. During his visit the Nicaraguan government honored Mr. Correa by appointing him minister to Chile. As he had numerous private interests in Washington, the appointment was finally changed so as to make him minister to the United States, and on the return of President McKinley he will be presented in this advanced capacity.

GOING TO NEW YORK.

Secretary Root to See the President Before Returning.

Secretary Root will leave this evening for New York to be absent until Monday. It is quite likely that he will see the President before he returns to Washington. During the few days Mr. Root has been in office he has been making diligent inquiries about the different bureaus and departments regarding the supplies of troops and equipments or service in the Philippines.

The general line of questioning which the Secretary pursued indicates that he has in mind a number of men for the Philippines. The Secretary will take a great deal of memoranda with him to New York and several packages of important papers.

THE OUTRAGE IN HAITI.

Minister Powell Asks What to Do With the Arrested Man.

Acting Secretary Adee has received a telegram from United States Minister Powell, dated at Port au Prince, Haiti, confirming the newspaper reports of the violation of his legation by police officers who were making an arrest. The minister asks what disposition shall be made of him upon his return to the legation.

The department is now giving this query the most careful consideration, and the minister to surrender the man to the authorities if it shall appear that the property is regular, and that he be given a fair trial. If the Haitian government expresses regret at the invasion of the legation the State Department will be satisfied.

SEEDS FROM ABROAD.

Sent to the Agricultural Department by Mr. Swingle.

Mr. Walter T. Swingle, special agent of the Agricultural Department, has returned from an eighteen months' tour of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea, made in the interest of the department. During this time Mr. Swingle visited France, Spain, Greece, Italy and Turkey and the Algerian provinces in Africa, penetrating the desert of Sahara. He obtained and forwarded to the department a large variety of seeds and plants, and also made careful notes upon the method of cultivation and the soil conditions. He found many of the plants and vegetables which he thinks will prove adaptable to the southern portion of the United States, including the arid southwest, where irrigation is necessary.

TROOPS NOT MOVED

Difficulty in Securing Transportation for Them.

PLUM ISLAND THEIR DESTINATION.

Managers of the Soldiers' Homes in the City.

MAILS TO BE FUMIGATED.

In deference to the earnest recommendation of Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service that the troops from Fort Monroe should not be sent to Battery Point, Del., but should be shipped farther north, General Merritt, commanding the department of the east, has decided to send the men to Plum Island.

This is a fortified post on Long Island sound, between New London, Conn., and Montauk Point. There will be ample accommodations, it is said, for the 240 men comprising the battery. If any of the men have been infected and should develop the fever they can be more easily quarantined at Plum Island than at Battery Point.

There is no telling, however, when the men will get there. The order for their removal was issued by Secretary Alger last Monday, and they have not started yet. Furthermore, the date of their probable departure can only be surmised. The War Department is having the city of trouble to get the men away. Surgeon General Wyman does not want them transported by rail from Norfolk, where they would have to pass through Phoebus and Hampton.

Difficulties of Transportation.

As has been stated, the transportation companies objected to furnishing a vessel for the shipment of the men to Cape Charles City, where connection would be made by rail for New York. The steamship owners were afraid that fever might break out on board the vessel and cause the condemnation of the ship.

Another difficulty has now arisen. The officials at Cape Charles City have declared quarantine against Fort Monroe, and insist that the troops cannot land at Cape Charles to take the train. It is thought, however, that the officials might be induced to raise a quarantine against the men by sending them directly through without stopping.

The latest proposition is to send the men by sea from Fort Monroe direct to Plum Island. Only one of the ships, the U. S. S. Albatross, is available for the purpose. The lack of a transport, the department is short of transports on the Atlantic coast, and it may be several days before they can find one suitable for the purpose.

War Department officials are very much gratified that General Merritt should have reconsidered his determination to send the men to Norfolk, where they would have to pass through Phoebus and Hampton, and will give the men a beneficial change of air and climate.

Soldiers' Home Managers.

Surgeon General Wyman had called this morning from Col. A. J. Smith, inspector general of the Hampton Home. He was accompanied by Gen. Martin McMahon. Col. Smith presented a letter from Wm. B. Franklin, president of the board of managers of the home, authorizing Col. Smith to act for the board in co-operating with the surgeon general in every possible way.

Col. Smith and Gen. McMahon, after talking over the situation with Dr. Wyman, left for Norfolk, where they will manage the collection and transmission of supplies to the home during the continuance of the quarantine.

General Superintendent Grant of the railway mail service has issued instructions for the furnishing of all mail from Hampton to Plum Island, via Phoebus, Fort Monroe and Rip-raps.

The Virginia board of health has notified the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad not to host any passengers between Williamsburg and Newport News.

A Transport Offered.

The quartermaster's department has offered the use of the transport McClellan to remove the Fort Monroe garrison to Plum Island. The McClellan is now coal-burned for the board in co-operating with the commander at Fort Monroe desires her services.

RELIEF'S SICK AND WOUNDED.

Official List of Disabled Soldiers on Hospital Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3.—The following is the official list of sick and wounded soldiers who returned from Manila on the hospital ship Relief:

First Lieutenant—John F. Zellinger, 1st Nebraska Cavalry; Anna Clarke, 20th Kansas; Second Lieut. Collin H. Ball, 20th Kansas; Second Lieut. O. S. C. Lapp, 1st North Dakota.

Hospital Corps—United States Army Hospital Steward F. H. Laha, Acting Hospital Steward J. E. Boies, Harry B. Cochran, Thomas Glover, Charles S. Bae, Ernest A. W. Clough, Company G; and Smith, Company I.

Third Artillery—Floyd G. Allison, Battery G; Sixth Artillery—B. B. Quigley, Battery D; 1st Cavalry—Charles Love, Troop E; 1st Infantry—Eugene (William) Company; 2nd Infantry—William H. Company; 3rd Infantry—Charles E. Baker, Company L; 4th Infantry—K. Kirtley, Company L; 5th Infantry—W. B. Bruce, Company L; 6th Infantry—L. S. E. Switzer, Company L; 7th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 8th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 9th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 10th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 11th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 12th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 13th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 14th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 15th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 16th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 17th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 18th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 19th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 20th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 21st Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 22nd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 23rd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 24th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 25th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 26th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 27th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 28th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 29th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 30th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 31st Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 32nd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 33rd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 34th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 35th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 36th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 37th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 38th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 39th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 40th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 41st Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 42nd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 43rd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 44th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 45th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 46th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 47th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 48th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 49th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 50th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 51st Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 52nd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 53rd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 54th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 55th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 56th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 57th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 58th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 59th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 60th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 61st Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 62nd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 63rd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 64th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 65th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 66th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 67th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 68th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 69th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 70th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 71st Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 72nd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 73rd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 74th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 75th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 76th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 77th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 78th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 79th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 80th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 81st Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 82nd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 83rd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 84th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 85th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 86th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 87th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 88th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 89th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 90th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 91st Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 92nd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 93rd Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 94th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 95th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 96th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 97th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 98th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 99th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M; 100th Infantry—M. M. Debits, Company M.

IT PLEASES RUSSIA

Result of Peace Conference Reviewed in Official Messenger.

WILL LIGHTEN MILITARY BURDENS.

Influence Expected in Curtailing the Cruelties of War.

BASIS OF GENERAL PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 3.—The Official Messenger today publishes a government communique reviewing lengthily the result of The Hague peace conference. After referring to the sympathetic reception the powers accorded the czar's "magnanimous appeal for peace," it proceeds:

"The results of the conference have fully come up to the expectations of the government. It has been found necessary for the conference to postpone a definite settlement of the complications of suspending armament until fully elucidated by the different governments. Nevertheless, the lightning of military burdens is already admitted by unanimous resolution to be urgently desirable for all nations.

"On the other hand, the labors of the conference will doubtless exercise influence in regulating the customs of war and stopping cruelties. The various states have agreed to use the results of the conference as a basis for international peace. The necessary basis for international peace is the necessity for a solution of the czar's proposals is admitted by all the powers and the march of events will indicate the means to be employed in securing the welfare of mankind and the full attainment of the objects in view."

ACCIDENT TO SHAMROCK.

Cup Defender Returns to Fairlie With Bowspirt Damaged.

GLASGOW, August 3.—The cup challenger, Shamrock, sailed from Fairlie this morning, accompanied by Sir Thomas Lapsley, steam yacht, Erin, easily decorated with flags.

As the two yachts proceeded down the river, whose banks were thronged with spectators, they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers intermingled with singing "Rule Britannia."

The craft in the vicinity of Fairlie displayed flags in honor of the departing challenger.

The sound of the whistles and sirens blowing in honor of Shamrock was deafening.

As already cabled, Shamrock will take a southerly course. Capt. Hogarth expects to reach New York within twenty-eight days, as he does not intend to push the yacht to any extent. She is insured at Lloyd's for £50,000 (\$250,000) at 5 per cent.

It was noted as a good omen that the last racing yacht which sailed for America was the Shamrock, which was captained by Capt. "Charlie" Barr, now skipper of the Columbia.

Shamrock's racing spars will be taken to New York by the Anchor line steamer City of Rome.

Capt. Hogarth, just before he started, said he considered Shamrock to be a perfect racing machine, and that he was confident that he would win the America's Cup.

Shamrock, after proceeding a short distance, had a slight mishap to her bowsprit, and had to return here, thus delaying her departure for some time.

PRESIDENT TAKES LONG WALK.

Mrs. McKinley and Her Niece, Miss Duncan, Improving.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., August 3.—The President was out early this morning, and about 9 o'clock went for a long walk toward the lake, accompanied by Dr. Rixey. Mrs. McKinley's health continues to improve. Miss Duncan, the President's niece, who has been confined to her room with a cold for four days, has recovered, and was out last evening for the first time.

The President said he had heard with great regret of the death of Col. Hawkins, whose gallantry in the Philippines was so marked as to command special mention of his superior officers. The President expressed deep sympathy with the bereaved family, and the gallant men of the regiment he so conspicuously commanded.

WANTON SLAUGHTER OF SHEEP.

Result of War Between Herders in Northwestern Colorado.

CHIEYENNE, Wyo., August 3.—Northwestern Colorado is the scene of a war between sheep and cattle men. On Monday last four horsemen, carefully disguised, destroyed five fine latest models, carrying into some large flocks of sheep which were being grazed along Two-Mile creek, about twenty-four miles from Sterling. The men were well armed and shot and killed 150 sheep and badly crippled twenty-two head. It is reported also that two sheep herders were badly beaten, but this cannot be verified.

BIG FIRE LOSS AT NEWARK.

Power House and Car Sheds a Total Wreck.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The power house and car sheds of the North Jersey Railway Company in Newark, N. J., were destroyed by fire last night, causing a loss of \$300,000. Nearly eighty cars were destroyed. The loss is covered by a blanket insurance. There is little doubt that the fire was caused by lightning, which struck that portion of the building where oils, paints, etc., were stored.

ANTHRACITE MINERS STRIKE.

Estimated That 2,500 Men Are Idle—Trouble Over Wages.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 3.—The employees of five big collieries in the anthracite region have gone on strike. The main grievance is alleged excessive dockage. It is estimated that nearly 2,500 men are idle. At the Nanticoke colliery of the Susquehanna Coal Company 1,000 have stopped work, and at the Keystone, at Mill Creek, 500 are out. The latter have several grievances.

At the Babcock mine at Duryea 500 men are on strike for an increase in wages, and the same number stopped work yesterday at the Exeter shaft, at West Pittston. Several other mines have threatened to shut down as a result of dissatisfaction among their employees.

If You Miss The Star.

Subscribers who experience any difficulty in receiving The Star, caused by the carrier not ringing the door bell, will please report such failure or non-delivery to the office.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.